

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1909.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee
of the Borough of Darlington.

Gentlemen,

In fulfilment of my duty I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report for the year which has just come to a close. To those of your number who have for many years occupied the position of critics of former reports there will be, perhaps, little in its pages to interest or excite, and I must ask for your indulgent consideration, and to those whose duty it is to consider my publication for the first time, I must give a word of warning not to expect anything sensational or transporting. Though I myself may feel a certain amount of satisfaction in translating the Sanitary work of the year, chiefly into figures, I am afraid that at the end I shall only be conscious that to many of your number I have been engaged in a dull and insipid business. Though considerations of this kind are depressing, duty calls and I must obey. It is a well recognised law in mechanics that "large bodies move slowly," and Sanitary Committees and Corporations being "large bodies," can only follow the natural law in their progress towards perfection in their methods of obtaining grand results as the fruit of their labours.

AREA.

There are some villages outside the Borough boundary and considerable populations accumulating just outside the borders, and it will be a matter of policy on the part of the Council to extend its boundaries so as to include these within its administrative district at an early date. The reasons for this step from a sanitary point of view, are obvious. This extension of the Borough boundary has not yet been made, and the superficial area remains as in former years at 3,928 acres.

POPULATION.

The fact that the number of inhabited houses has increased during the year is pretty conclusive evidence that the town has increased both in rateable value and population. Even if no new residents had taken up their abode in the town there would have been an increase of 810 more from the excess of births over deaths during the year. As, however, the number of new houses registered

for habitation is something like 365, and calculating each house with five inmates, there is a very substantial increase beyond the natural one indicated above. Since the census of 1901 some 2,800 or more houses have been erected, and this, calculating five persons to each house, would give an increase in the population since the census of 14,000, which added to our census figures would give a population of 58,000 at the present time. This would probably be an outside calculation, and I would prefer to underestimate rather than overestimate our numbers and so I will diminish this by over 33 per cent, and compile the year's statistics on an estimated population of 52,000, or 1,000 more than the preceding year.

VITAL STATISTICS—BIRTH RATE.

During the year 1,511 births were registered, or 64 less than in the preceding year, and 98 more than in 1907. From some cause, difficult to explain, the birthrate in 1908 was high, and last year it has come back to something like what it has been of late. The number of males born was 758, and of females 753, a pretty close balance in the number of the two sexes. The numbers born in the different quarters of the year were 354 in the first, 371 in the second, and 393 in each of the two last quarters. This gives a birthrate of 29·05 per thousand compared with the birthrate of 35·5 for the County.

DEATHRATE.

During the year 380 males died in the Borough, and 11 in the Sedgefield County Asylum of patients sent there from Darlington. Curiously enough this number 11 exactly balances the number 11 of non-resident patients who died in our Public Institutions—Workhouse, Hospital, and Fever Hospital.

The total number of females who died during the year was 336, plus 2 in the Sedgefield County Asylum, and 1 in the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, minus 5 in our afore-mentioned Institutions, giving a net total of 334. The net total for the year is 714, which gives a mortality for the year of 13·7 per thousand or 2 less than the County deathrate, compared with 15 for 1908.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile mortality has been reduced during the year in correspondence with the general mortality. The favourable figures in this section of the report are due in great measure to the cool wet summer, which resulted in an almost complete absence of enteritis and infantile diarrhoea, while on the other hand the weather conditions might be credited with a rather excessive number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. With the exception of whooping cough there were very few deaths among infants due to Zymotic diseases. The rate for the year was 101 per 1,000 births, compared with 112 in 1908, and an average of 139 for the past ten years.

ZYMOTIC DEATHRATE.

As mentioned in the paragraph relating to Infantile mortality, the Summer of 1909 was too cool and wet to produce either enteritis or infantile diarrhœa, and in consequence the Zymotic deathrate was below the average. Whooping Cough was epidemic in the first quarter of the year, and exacted a liberal contribution of victims among the young, but as a set off against this there was a complete absence of deaths from measles, which in the preceding year caused 15 deaths. The deaths from Zymotic diseases amounted to 45 just half the number recorded for 1908, and giving a mortality per thousand of 88, made up in the following proportions: Scarlatina, .04; Whooping Cough, .48; Diphtheria, .07; Enteric Fever, .07; Diarrhœa, .02; Enteritis, .15; puerperal Fever, .04; and Erysipelas, .02. The deathrate from Phthisis was .86, compared with 1.1 for 1908, and for other tubercular diseases, .61 against .51 in the preceding year.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Owing to a decline in the number of cases of Diphtheria notified, the cases of infectious diseases was lower than it has been for many previous years, though there were 13 more cases of Scarlatina notified than in 1908. The total number of infectious cases notified for the year was 154, made up as follows: Scarlatina, 63; Diphtheria, 38; Membranous Croup, 2; Enteric Fever, 29; Puerperal Fever, 3; and Erysipelas, 19. The cases of Scarlatina were most numerous in March and November, and of Diphtheria in February and May, while the Enteric months were January, February, May, and November; but during the whole year there was nothing approaching an epidemic of any of these maladies.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

During the year 126 cases of Infectious diseases were treated in the Hospital, of whom 112 were admitted from the Borough, and 14 from the Rural Sanitary District. There were 57 cases of Scarlatina admitted from the Borough, equal to 95 per cent of the cases reported, with one death. There were 26 cases of Diphtheria admitted into the Hospital, or 68 per cent. of those notified, with 3 deaths. During the year 25 cases of Enteric Fever were treated in the Hospital, or 86 per cent. of those reported, of whom 4 died. Of 3 cases of Membranous Croup admitted 2 died, and 1 recovered after tracheotomy. The cases from the Rural Sanitary District included 10 cases of Scarlatina, 2 of Diphtheria, and 2 of Enteric Fever. I am glad to say that during the year the Rural Sanitary Authority has availed itself more freely of the privilege of sending their infectious cases into the Isolation Hospital. I have no doubt this has tended to limit the number of their infectious cases, and probably saved the Borough from being invaded by infection from without, so the benefit has been mutual. During the year 13 deaths occurred in the Hospital, giving a mortality of 10.3 per cent. of the cases admitted.

BAKEHOUSES.

All the Bakehouses in the Borough have been regularly visited and inspected, and some few have had to have notices served on them for slight irregularities, which have been all remedied directly after being pointed out to the owners. At 104, Bondgate, a gully was found inside the bakehouse. After notice the gully was removed and the pipe taken out and sealed. At 107, Victoria Road, the walls and ceilings were in a dirty condition, and after notice they were cleaned and lime-washed. At No. 5, Duke Street, a privy and ashpit which were in a foul state adjoined the bakehouse. A watercloset was substituted for a privy, and a dry ashbox for the ashpit, after notice was served. At 9, High Northgate, the walls and ceilings were dirty, and these were cleaned and lime-washed after notice. At No 4, Horse Market, the slop stone was in a foul state, a portion of the floor in an insanitary condition, and the walls and ceilings dirty. These defects were all remedied after notice was served. With the above exceptions all bakehouses were found clean and in good sanitary condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

During the year application was made for a licence in respect of an old slaughter-house, the licence for which had lapsed under the provisions of the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872. It was not considered suitable premises and the licence was refused. A licence was applied for in respect of a building off Thompson Street, which had formerly been used for other purposes, and on the necessary alterations being made to the premises, the licence was granted. There were seven applications for the renewal of licences which were granted. There have been a few cases where the lime-washing has not been regularly attended to, and in one case there were no receptacles for the blood and refuse; in one case there was an accumulation of refuse on the premises, and in another the stench trap inside the slaughter-house was in a defective condition. All the above complaints were remedied after the Inspector had called the occupiers' attention to them. With the above exceptions all the other occupiers of slaughter-houses had complied with the Bye-laws, and kept their premises in a clean and sanitary condition. As I have had occasion to mention in former reports the great difficulty in keeping an observation on the meat that is exposed for sale from so many slaughter-houses, I think the Committee should be very careful indeed about the licensing of new premises, and increasing the number of those already in existence. The time cannot be far distant when a public abattoir will be an absolute necessity to ensure proper meat inspection for the Borough. With this in view in the near future, the multiplication of slaughter-houses is undesirable.

PIGSTIES.

The different colonies of pigsties in the various quarters where these are allowed have had a good deal of attention, and in two or three cases the owners were served with notices to abate nuisances which existed, chiefly due to accumulations of manure. Unless the sties are kept very clean, and the manure removed frequently an unpleasant odour is caused which carries to a considerable distance, and is very objectionable. This is more especially the case in hot weather, but the last summer being rather a cool one this nuisance did not prevail to any great extent.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Complaints were received of disagreeable odours and noxious fumes being emitted from a chimney in Tanson Square, where fat rendering was carried on. The nuisance was brought to the notice of the occupier, and he has intimated his intention of securing premises better fitted for his trade. With the sanction of the Committee the fat rendering business carried on at the High Mill, Northgate, has been removed to the East end of Wooler Street. Here, with proper care, the trade should be carried on quite irreproachably. All the other fat renderers, tripe boilers, and fried fish shops, carried on their business throughout the year without complaint from their neighbours, and created no nuisance with which the Inspector found it necessary to deal.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

During the year four new names have been put upon the Register of Cow-keepers, and one has given up the business, leaving the existing number of cowsheds at 23. During the year 20 persons have been registered, de novo, as milk-sellers, and 12 have discontinued who were formerly in the trade, leaving the present number of milk-sellers at 91. In several of the above cases where the trade was given up, there was no proper provision in their premises for storing the milk, and consequently their places were unsuitable for the trade.

In one case near a cowshed, the privy was in a foul state, and the surface of the yard in an insanitary condition. In another case a large accumulation of manure was found against the cowshed wall, and the condition of the ground adjoining the cowshed wall was objectionable. In a third case a privy and ashpit which adjoined the cowshed was in a foul state. In all the above cases notice was served upon the owners and the nuisances abated forthwith.

In four cases notices were served insisting on the thorough cleaning and lime-washing of cowsheds in each case. The necessary steps were taken to put these premises in proper order without delay. In most cases it is only necessary for the Inspector to indicate to the cow-keepers what he wants them to do, and his instructions are carried out forthwith.

In my opinion there is great improvement in the care and cleanliness with which the domestic supply of milk in the town is conducted, compared with the conditions which formerly obtained. There are now several sources whence milk of guaranteed purity may be obtained, and this is very important when one considers how essential its purity and cleanliness is to the numbers of infants entirely dependant on it for their life and health. There is no article of food which is so easily contaminated as milk, and none which should be so strictly guarded. I believe if we insist on a pure milk supply we shall go a long way in diminishing our infantile mortality.

SCAVENGING.

The streets have been well attended to during the past year. In the spring and summer when necessary, they were well watered to keep down the dust. This is very necessary owing to the enormous amount of dust raised now-a-days by the motor traffic. The ashpits are oftener cleaned out than formerly, and such large quantities of refuse are not allowed to remain in proximity to the dwellings to pollute and contaminate the air. I hope extra attention will be bestowed upon the ashpits to keep them often cleaned out during the summer, because dirty ashpits collect flies, and these find their way into the houses and spread disease. The back streets have also been kept splendidly clean, if anything, better than the front streets, so that both back and front streets will bear examination and pass with credit.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The factories and workshops in the Borough have all been regularly visited and inspected during the year. The total number of workshops on the register is 397. There were few cases of overcrowding found, and only one with deficient ventilation. The following are some of the defects found by the Inspector, want of cleanliness, insufficient sanitary accommodation, unsuitable accommodation, no separate accommodation for the sexes, and other nuisances. There were 38 notices served for the remedying of nuisances, which were all complied with except in one case. Now that the workshops are all registered and measured up as it were, it is much easier to keep them under observation, and notice anything that may be faulty either with the structure or cleanliness. The following are some of the nuisances for which notice has been served :—

- 334. 104, Bondgate, bakehouse. Gully inside the bakehouse (taken out).—Complied.
- 351. Livingstone Buildings, tailor. Filthy condition of the walls and ceiling of the workshop, w.c. basin in an insanitary condition, and obnoxious fumes arising from a gas stove.—Complied.
- 352. Borough Road, brickyard. Filthy condition of the closets, and no seat to the pan.—Complied.

353. Mechanics' Yard, tailor. Door of water closet used by females, not provided with bolt on inside to secure privacy.—Complied.
596. 33, North Road, tailor. No separate sanitary convenience for the use of each sex.—Complied.
597. Northgate, tailors. Filthy and defective condition of the w.c. basin used by females, filthy condition of the water closet used by males, and the walls and ceilings of No. 2 room in a filthy condition.—Complied.
600. Valley Street North, ice factory. No water supply to the water closet.—Complied.
601. Printer's factory, Valley Street North. Defective and insanitary condition of the water closet floor.—Complied.
800. 4, Horsemarket, bakehouse. Foul and insanitary condition of the slopstone in the bakehouse, walls in a dirty condition, and portions of the floor broken up.—Complied.
831. Brush maker, Horsemarket. Walls and ceilings in a dirty condition.—Complied.
834. 42, Park Place, shoemaker. Insanitary condition of the floor of the workshop.—Complied.
839. 82, Northgate, printer's factory. Water closet drain stopped up.—Complied.
845. 107, Victoria Road, bakehouse. Walls and ceilings in a filthy condition.—Complied.
847. 106, Bedford Street, laundry. Walls and ceilings in a filthy condition.—Complied.
848. 7, Parkgate, cycle repairer. Walls and ceilings in a filthy condition.—Complied.
856. 71, Skinnergate, tinner's workshop. Water closet drain stopped up.—Complied.
859. British School Yard, shoemaker's workshop. Walls and ceilings in a filthy condition.—Complied.
889. Brickworks, Harrowgate Hill. No sanitary convenience provided for the use of the workmen employed therein. Not complied. Notice served.
876. Works, Smithfield Road. Foul state of two privies and a large accumulation of foul matter at the rear of the privies (privies thoroughly cleansed and limewashed, and foul matter removed).—Complied.
888. Brewery, Ianson Street. Foul state of the privy used by workmen (privy ashpit provided).—Complied.
905. Albert Hill, boot repairers. Walls and ceilings in a filthy condition (discontinued).—Complied.
918. 26 & 28, Union Street, marine stores. No separate sanitary convenience for the use of each sex.—Complied.

919. Engineers, Commercial Street. Water closet basin in a foul and insanitary condition.—Complied.
921. Mineral Water Works, Four Riggs. Defective condition of the roof of the water closet, filthy condition of the walls and ceilings and w.c. basin, and no door to the w.c. opening.—Complied.
951. Blacksmith's shop, East Street. Defective condition of the roof, and unsafe condition of the brickwork over the hearth.—Complied.
988. Bakehouse, 9, High Northgate. Walls and ceilings in a dirty condition.—Complied.
989. Dressmaker's, 6, Princes Terrace. Soil-pipe not being sufficient ventilated, and bath waste pipe connected to soil-pipe.—Complied.
1023. Bakehouse, 5, Duke Street. Foul state of the privy and ashpit which adjoin the bakehouse. (W.c. and ash-box substituted).—Complied.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year a large number of samples of various articles of food and drugs were taken by the Inspector and submitted to the analyst, Mr. Stock, for his verdict. Samples of the following were taken :—Flour, bread meal, oatmeal, arrowroot, tapioca, sago, cheese, butter, milk, yeast, pepper, mustard, coffee, ground ginger, treacle, cinnamon, vinegar, whiskey, gin, and rum. Altogether 152 samples were taken, and 134 of these were declared by the analyst to be pure, and 18 more or less adulterated. Of these 14 were cases of adding water to milk, and 5 of them were prosecuted and fined in sums varying from ten shillings and costs to two pounds and costs, and in 9 cases in which the added water was small in quantity, a warning letter was written to the vendor by the Town Clerk, by order of the Committee. One sample of treacle was found to contain 50 per cent glucose, and the vendor was fined one pound and two guineas costs. One stone of plums, and six stones of fish, exposed for sale in the market were condemned as being unfit for human food. The owners being willing to give them up they were removed and destroyed without any proceedings being taken. All the samples of spirit analysed were declared to be of standard quality.

WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply for the town is obtained by pumping from the river Tees, which is filtered through sand filter beds. These filter beds will act for one month, two months, or even three months, according to the state of the river. When the river water is charged with mud or sediment, the efficiency of the bed is exhausted in about a month, but if the water is fairly clear the bed will retain its efficiency for three months or so, after which an inch or two of the top sand has to be skimmed off and washed, and the top renewed. The filtration is quite satisfactory, and the water supplied is of excellent quality as a domestic

supply, and is subjected to frequent analyses, so that a constant watch is kept upon its quality at the water office.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The supply of houses has been equal to the demand during the year, and very few cases of overcrowding have been brought to the notice of the Authority. One closing order was applied for under the local Act, and one was granted by the Council. In this case the premises were repaired and made habitable, and the order for closing was revoked. As I mentioned in former reports, the difficulty of dealing with gipsy vans and tents continues. These abodes are neither supplied with water nor sanitary conveniences, and are always objectionable in any neighbourhood which they may pitch upon. As soon as they are discovered the Inspector gives them notice to supply themselves with these necessaries, and this has the desired effect of making them move outside the Borough boundary.

SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.

There has been a great deal of activity during the whole of the year in remedying nuisances, and promoting changes in the sanitary conveniences of premises. The most important of these has been the substitution of waterclosets for privies, and ashboxes for the old sunken ashpit, and in some cases small privy ashpits have been the substitutes, though I do not approve of these except in rare cases, as they are little improvement on the old privy with its large ashpit adjoining. With an abundant water supply such as we possess, the best means of sewage removal is by water carriage, and should be adopted in all new premises. A considerable number of new streets have been sewered, macadamised, channelled, and the footpaths made and taken over by the Corporation during the year. There have also been a good many back streets paved with scorïæ brick and put into proper sanitary condition. The chief nuisances that have been remedied after notice, have been of the following character :—Foul condition and structural defects of dwelling houses, ashpits and privy nuisances, deposits of manure or refuse, defective pavement of yards, stopped up drains, defects in waterclosets, and animals improperly kept, &c.

The Sanitary requirements for the town in the near future are a refuse destructor, an abattoir, and a sanatorium for the treatment of phthisis. The provision of these equipments is of course a question of serious expense, with the exception of the latter, which I believe can be provided at small cost by the necessary alterations being made to the existing Smallpox Hospital. This question has been before the Committee on several occasions during the past year, but has always been shelved on one pretext or another. One objection lodged against the scheme has been its situation. I do not think this objection holds good. The fact that it is situated not far from the Isolation Hospital, and

could be under the management of the Matron of that Institution, is very much in its favour, and it could be worked at small cost from this fact, because the nursing staff of the one could be utilised for the other when either was slack. The situation is fairly high and airy, and at a good distance from houses or works which produce smoke. Another advantage is the ground is sufficient, belongs to the Corporation, the buildings are there, unoccupied and deteriorating from this cause, and could be adapted for the purpose of a Sanatorium at an insignificant cost. On the other hand the purchase of a site elsewhere, and the erection of the necessary buildings will be enormous, and if a separate matron and staff have to be installed its annual cost very much enhanced. So far I have not heard any feasible scheme outlined by the objectors to the adaptation of the Smallpox Hospital, which would be superior and practical, and till this is put forward I think the Smallpox Hospital scheme holds the field still.

In conclusion, I must beg the indulgence of the Chairman and Members of the Committee for the shortcomings of the foregoing, while my thanks are due to them for the consideration with which they have treated my suggestions and advice. My thanks are due and hereby tendered to the Town Clerk and the Borough Surveyor, for the advice and assistance which they have so willingly given me. I wish also warmly to thank the Sanitary Inspector and his staff for the prompt and efficient manner in which on every occasion they have carried out my instructions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LAWRENCE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909 AND
PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	43,000	1,227	28.1	189	154	680	15.7	..	7	11	682	15.8
1900	43,500	1,324	30.4	197	148	763	17.4	..	15	9	757	17.3
1901	44,500	1,322	29.4	215	162	710	15.8	94	15	9	704	15.7
1902	46,000	1,382	30.	165	119	691	15.1	97	16	10	692	15.
1903	46,500	1,364	29.3	253	185	856	18.4	92	24	8	832	17.8
1904	47,500	1,449	30.5	199	137	806	16.9	94	11	9	806	16.9
1905	48,500	1,477	30.4	179	121	720	14.5	105	11	14	709	14.5
1906	49,500	1,422	28.7	203	142	800	15.9	99	20	11	791	15.9
1907	50,000	1,413	28.2	163	115	739	14.7	97	23	9	722	14.
1908	51,000	1,575	30.8	187	112	765	15.3	113	20	6	765	15.8
Averages for years 1899-1908	47,000	1,395	29.5	195	139	753	15.9	99	16	9	746	15.8
1909	52,000	1,511	29.	154	101	716	13.7	100	16	14	714	13.7

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—3928.

Total population at all ages	..	44,511	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	..	9,073	
Average number of persons per house		4.9	

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1909
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under one year.
1899 ..	43,000	1,227	680	139
1900 ..	43,500	1,324	763	197
1901 ..	44,500	1,322	719	215
1902 ..	46,000	1,382	691	165
1903 ..	46,500	1,364	856	253
1904 ..	47,500	1,449	806	199
1905 ..	48,500	1,447	720	179
1906 ..	49,500	1,422	800	203
1907 ..	50,000	1,413	739	163
1908 ..	51,000	1,575	765	187
Averages of Years 1899 } to 1908 }	47,000	1,395	753	195
1909 ..	52,000	1,511	714	154

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	YEARS.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Diphtheria and membranous croup..	40	1	15	16	4	4	..	29
Erysipelas	19	1	..	..	3	14	1	1
Scarlet fever	63	..	20	37	4	2	..	57
Enteric fever	28	..	3	9	7	9	..	24
Continued fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Puerperal fever	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Totals	154	2	38	62	19	32	1	112

Isolation Hospital—The Borough Hospital, Hunden's Lane, Total available beds, 42. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3 (not including small-pox).

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Total deaths whether of residents or non-residents in public institutions in the district.
				All ages.	Under one year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Scarlet fever	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough	..	..	23	12	10	1	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and membranous croup	..	..	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
Epidemic influenza	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	
Diarrhœa	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	..	..	8	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Puerperal fever	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Erysipelas	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	..	45	..	1	2	9	32	1	..	
Other tuberculosis diseases	..	..	32	4	14	8	2	3	1	..	
Cancer (malignant diseases)	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	18	15	..	
Bronchitis	..	..	64	15	8	1	..	10	30	..	
Pneumonia	..	..	21	1	3	..	..	12	5	..	
Pleurisy	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	
Other diseases of respiratory organs	..	..	26	9	10	1	1	5	..	..
Alcoholism (cirrhosis of liver)	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	
Venereal diseases	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature births	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Heart diseases	..	..	59	1	..	2	..	28	28	..	
Accidents	..	..	14	..	2	2	..	8	2	..	
Suicides	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	
Murder	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other septic diseases	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	
All other causes	..	..	322	77	23	6	8	81	127	..	
All causes	..	..	714	154	77	25	22	222	214	..	

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year	
All Causes.	Certified	.. 43	8	14	8	73	14	13	7	6	6	5	5	5	3	7	4	148	
	Uncertified	.. 4	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Whooping cough		..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	3	1	12
Diarrhoea, all forms		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, } Gastro-enteritis		..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	6
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }		1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Premature birth ..		.. 20	2	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Congenital defects		.. 3	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Want of breast-milk, } starvation		2	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Atrophy, Debility, } Marasmus		3	1	6	..	10	6	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	25
Tuberculous Meningitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis, } Tabes Mesenterica		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4
Syphilis ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Meningitis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions ..		.. 12	2	1	4	19	3	1	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	31
Bronchitis ..		..	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	2	..	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	18
Other causes ..		.. 5	2	1	2	10	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	

DISTRICT—Darlington Urban. Population (estimated to middle of 1909), 52,000. Births in the year, legitimate, no information; illegitimate, no information. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, no information; illegitimate infants, no information. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 714.

